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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/963,373	09/27/2001	Hiroaki Nakamura	1110-0288P	9448

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BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH  
PO BOX 747  
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747

EXAMINER

MILIA, MARK R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/963,373

Applicant(s)

NAKAMURA, HIROAKI

Examiner

Mark R. Milia

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/5/06 has been entered. Currently, claims 1-20 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 6/5/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant asserts that the reference of Usami (US 5748342) fails to teach or suggest a first adjustment unit for adjusting the image processing conditions in such a manner that an image processing result of the finished-state-predicting image using adjusted image processing conditions matches to at least one selected reference image, as required by the current amendment to claims 1 and 17. The examiner respectfully disagrees as Usami does disclose such a feature. Particularly, Usami discloses that a user selects a preview image, which indicates an image and having

undergone a color space compression process, analogous to the finish-state-predicting image set forth in the claims (see column 7 lines 50-63). Further, Usami discloses that a user can select an images, analogous to the reference image set forth in the claims, select from a plurality of different types of color space compression algorithms performed on that image, and view this image with a plurality of other images simultaneously, such as the preview image stated above (see column 7 lines 50-63 and column 8 lines 51-54). Lastly, Usami discloses that a user can set the type of color space compression that is to be performed on any one of the displayed images and thus a user can select a color space compression algorithm for the preview image that matches the color space compression algorithm of the selected reference image, as discussed above. For example, a user can select a preview image having a color space compression algorithm A and select a first reference image having a color space compression algorithm B and select a second reference image that has either no color space compression algorithm or an algorithm different from A or B. The user can visually inspect the displayed images and choose the color space compression that yields the most desirable output. For instance, the user can change the selected preview image having a color space compression algorithm A to have a color space compression algorithm B that would match that of the first reference image. Therefore, it can be seen from the above arguments that Usami discloses a first adjustment unit for adjusting the image processing conditions in such a manner that an image processing result of the finished-state-predicting image using adjusted image processing conditions

matches to at least one selected reference image, as required by the current amendment to claims 1 and 17.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. Claims 1, 4, 6-9, and 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5748342 to Usami in view of U.S. Patent No. 5844542 to Inoue et al.

Regarding claim 1, Usami discloses an image processing apparatus comprising a display (see Fig. 1B "1"), an image processing unit for subjecting an image supplied from an image data supply source to image processing based on image processing conditions, thereby obtaining a finished-state-predicting image (see Figs. 19 and 20, column 4 lines 16-23 and 54-58, and column 5 lines 19-28), a memory for storing at least one image (see Figs. 1B and 14, column 4 lines 54-58, column 5 lines 32-34, and column 11 lines 33-40), a display unit for selecting at least one reference image from said at least one reference image and simultaneously displaying on said display said at least one selected reference image together with said finished-state- predicting image of the image processed by said image processing unit (see Figs. 1B, 7, 19, and 20, column 3 lines 64-65, column 7 lines 48-63, and column 8 lines 59-61), and a first adjustment unit for adjusting said image processing conditions in said image processing

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unit by comparing said finished-state-predicting image with said at least one selected reference image displayed on said display in such a manner that an image processing result of said finished-state-predicting image using adjusted image processing conditions matches to said at least one selected reference image (see column 5 lines 1-48 and 59-67, column 6 lines 25-28 and 34-46, column 7 lines 48-63, and column 8 lines 51-54).

Usami does not disclose expressly a registration unit for registering said at least one reference in the memory as a reference image.

Inoue discloses a registration unit for registering said at least one reference in the memory as a reference image (see column 5 lines 7-15 and 20-28 and column 6 lines 16-19).

Regarding claim 17, Usami discloses an image processing apparatus comprising: a display having a single display screen (see Fig. 1B "1"), an image processing unit for subjecting an image supplied from an image data supply source to image processing based on image processing conditions (see Figs. 19 and 20, column 4 lines 16-23 and 54-58, and column 5 lines 19-28), a manipulation system (see Figs. 1B, 19, and 20, column 3 lines 64-65, and column 7 lines 48-63), a reference image display controller having a memory for storing at least one image, wherein the manipulation system selects at least one image as a reference image from said at least one reference image and simultaneously displaying on said single display screen said at least one selected reference image together with a finished-state-predicting image of the image processed by said image processing unit (see Figs. 1B, 7, 14, 19, and 20,

column 3 lines 64-65, column 4 lines 54-58, column 5 lines 32-34, column 7 lines 48-63, column 8 lines 59-61, and column 11 lines 33-40), and a condition setting section (see column 3 lines 64-65 and column 4 line 52-column 5 line 67), said condition setting section including a setup subsection for setting image processing conditions (see column 5 lines 1-41), and a parameter coordinating subsection for receiving image processing conditions from the setup subsection, said condition setting section adjusting said image processing conditions in said image processing unit by using said at least one selected reference image displayed on said display and said finished-state-predicting image in such a manner that an image processing result of said finished-state-predicting image using adjusted image processing conditions matches to said at least one selected reference image (see column 5 lines 1-48 and 59-67, column 6 lines 25-28 and 34-46, column 7 lines 48-63, and column 8 lines 51-54).

Usami does not disclose expressly a registration unit for registering said at least one reference image in the memory, a condition setting section including a setup subsection calculating image characteristic amounts for the image, a key adjustment subsection for verifying the image with the at least one reference image.

Inoue discloses a registration unit for registering said at least one reference image in the memory (see column 5 lines 7-15 and 20-28 and column 6 lines 16-19), condition setting section including a setup subsection for setting image processing conditions and for calculating image characteristic amounts for the image (see Fig. 9, column 1 lines 60-67, and column 5 lines 6-28 and 45-57), a key adjustment subsection

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for verifying the image with the at least one reference image (see Fig. 9, column 10 line 66-column 11 line 4, and column 11 lines 15-21).

Usami & Inoue are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, comparison of images based on color space.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the registration of reference images along with calculating image characteristic amounts and verifying images as described by Inoue with the system of Usami.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more accurate and controllable comparison of images based on the image processing associated with the images that are being dealt with.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Inoue with Usami to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1 and 17.

Regarding claim 4, Inoue further discloses an output unit for outputting said selected reference image stored in said memory as a hard copy and a second adjustment unit for adjusting color and density of said selected reference image stored in said memory (see Figs. 1, 3-4, and 8-9, column 4 lines 32-37, column 5 lines 6-15, and column 10 line 50-column 12 line 62).

Regarding claim 6, Inoue further discloses wherein said image processing unit also processes said finished-state-predicting image by using image processing



conditions of said at least one reference image registered the memory (see Fig. 9, column 2 line 54-column 3 line 3, and column 10 line 50-column 11 line 25).

Regarding claim 7, Inoue further discloses wherein a color and a density residual of a calibration of an output device to which the image processed in said image processing unit is output are reflected on each of said at least one and said selected reference images (see column 15 line 20-column 16 line 41).

Regarding claim 8, Inoue further discloses wherein an output device to which the image processed in said image processing unit is output and an output form used are selectable and said first adjustment unit modifies image processing conditions for said finished-state- predicting image in accordance with the output device and output form selected (see Figs. 1, 3-4, and 8-9, column 3 lines 33-42, column 4 lines 32-37, column 5 lines 6-15, column 10 line 50-column 12 line 62, and column 15 line 20-column 16 line 41).

Regarding claim 9, Inoue further discloses wherein said registration unit registers image processing conditions for said finished-state-predicting image as image processing conditions for said at least one reference image (see column 5 lines 6-15, column 6 lines 16-19, and column 11 line 45-column 12 line 62).

Regarding claim 13, Inoue further discloses wherein said memory stores said at least one reference image by colorimetric values (see column 5 lines 6-28).

Regarding claim 14, Inoue further discloses wherein said colorimetric values are XYZ values in a CIE1931 standard colorimetric system or L\*a\*b\* values in a CIE1976L\*a\*b\* perceived color space (see column 5 lines 6-15).

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Regarding claim 15, Inoue further discloses wherein said memory stores said at least one reference image by values on a standard color space (see column 5 lines 6-28).

Regarding claim 16, Inoue further discloses wherein said standard color space is a sRGB trichromatic system (see column 5 lines 6-15).

Regarding claim 18, Inoue further discloses wherein the adjusted image processing conditions are used for the image processing by the image processing unit, thereby obtaining a new finished-state-predicting image, and the display control unit displays the new finished-state-predicting image and said at least one selected reference image on said display (see Fig. 9 and column 11 lines 15-21, reference shows that the original image can be adjusted to form multiple variations of that image based on processing characteristics, each of which is displayed on the display for the user to view and compare to the original).

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Usami further discloses wherein said at least one selected reference image is an image subjected to image processing prior to the registering and is different from the image to be processed and supplied from the image data supply source (see column 7 lines 50-63 and column 8 lines 51-54).

5. Claims 2, 3, 10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Usami and Inoue as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5631974 to Lau-Kee et al.

Regarding claim 2, Usami and Inoue do not disclose expressly a moving unit for moving said second reference image displayed on said display.

Lau-Kee discloses a moving unit for moving said second reference image displayed on said display (see Fig. 2 and column 8 lines 18-27).

Regarding claim 3, Usami and Inoue do not disclose expressly at least one of a reference image enlargement/reduction unit for enlarging or reducing said second reference image and a reference image partial display unit for partially displaying said second reference image.

Lau-Kee discloses at least one of a reference image enlargement/reduction unit for enlarging or reducing said second reference image and a reference image partial display unit for partially displaying said second reference image (see Fig. 2 and column 8 lines 18-27).

Regarding claim 10, Usami and Inoue do not disclose expressly claim wherein said display unit displays said second reference image and said finished-state-predicting image in a partially overlapped state on said display and indicates by color or density a magnitude of at least one of a color difference and a difference in an image structure index between the second reference image and the finished-state-predicting image in the partially overlapped state.

Inoue discloses indicating by color or density a magnitude of at least one of a color difference and a difference in an image structure index between the second reference image and the finished-state-predicting image (see Fig. 9 and column 10 line 50-column 11 line 21).

Lau-Kee discloses wherein said display unit displays said second reference image and said finished-state-predicting image in a partially overlapped state (see Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 12, Usami and Inoue do not disclose expressly wherein said image structure index is a power spectrum.

Inoue discloses wherein said image structure index is a power spectrum (see Fig. 9, column 3 lines 33-42, and column 10 line 50-column 11 line 21).

Usami, Inoue, & Lau-Kee are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, processing and comparison of digital images.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine ability to manipulate and move a reference image as described by Lau-Kee with the system of Usami and Inoue.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide more flexibility and greater accuracy in the comparison of images.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lau-Kee with Usami and Inoue to obtain the invention as specified in claims 2, 3, 10, and 12.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Usami and Inoue as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cookingham.

Inoue discloses a registration unit for registering reference images and a display for displaying the reference images (see Fig. 1B, column 5 lines 7-15 and 20-28, and column 6 lines 16-19).

Usami and Inoue do not disclose expressly wherein said registration unit registers a plurality of reference images for each group corresponding to an image scene and said display unit displays said plurality of reference images for said each group.

Cookingham discloses wherein said registration unit registers a plurality of reference images for each group corresponding to an image scene and said display unit displays said plurality of reference images for said each group (see column 4 lines 26-29 and column 6 lines 24-42).

Usami, Inoue, & Cookingham are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, processing and comparison of digital images.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the registration of reference images into groups as described by Cookingham with the system of Usami and Inoue.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide enhanced comparison and increase the efficiency of selecting a reference image by grouping the images based on similar image characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cookingham with Usami and Inoue to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5.

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Usami and Inoue as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5526285 to Campo et al.

Usami and Inoue do not disclose expressly a unit for designating specific regions in said second reference image and said finished- state-predicting image displayed on said display, wherein said display unit indicates by color or density a magnitude of at least one of a color difference and a difference in an image structure index between said designated regions.

Campo discloses a unit for designating specific regions in said second reference image and said finished- state-predicting image displayed on said display, wherein said display unit indicates by color or density a magnitude of at least one of a color difference and a difference in an image structure index between said designated regions (see column 2 lines 11-13 and column 12 line 45-column 13 line 13).

Usami, Inoue, & Campo are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, image comparison.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the measurement of color difference between images as described by Campo with the system of Usami and Inoue.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide increased accuracy and enhanced image quality comparison means.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Campo with Usami and Inoue to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

**Conclusion**


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark R. Milia whose telephone number is (571) 272-7408. The examiner can normally be reached M-F 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler M. Lamb can be reached at (571) 272-7406. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Mark R. Milia  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2625

MRM

  
JOSEPH R. POKRZYWA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER